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Right direction

The Arab League foreign ministers' decision to send a symbolic Arab security force to Lebanon should have come about one year earlier, but the fact that it has come at all is a positive development.

If nothing else is now accomplished, at least one has avoided the looming and frightening spectre of a full fledged confrontation between the Syrian forces who entered Lebanon to make peace and the combined forces of the Lebanese leftists and the Palestinian movement. Whether or not this was in the cards is something time only will reveal. And whether the series of battles and bloody confrontations that did in fact take place in Lebanon last week was simply the result of faulty perceptions on both sides similarly remains unknown to us today.

The imperative of the moment is that a ceasefire come into effect, and the energies of all parties be directed towards the original stated aim of Syria — to restore peace where the Lebanese themselves have been unable to do so. The Arab League's decision to send a symbolic peace-keeping force is a step in the right direction. But it has been shown time and again in Lebanon that it is much harder to bring about and impose a real ceasefire than the collective exhaustion of the warriors would have one believe. Whether or not the Arab League action will bear fruit — and silence the guns — remains to be seen. This depends solely on whether there is a will for peace in Lebanon, and to date this has not been the case. We hope dearly that the move will prove successful, but we've heard too many reports about ceasefires in the past 14 months to expect very much from this latest one.

The damnable but unavoidable fact about the conflict in Lebanon is that every new step aimed at making peace has only complicated, expanded and intensified the war. We appreciate the fact that one can easily get caught up in the natural tendencies to extravagance that have always been such an attractive part of the Lebanese nation, but the manner in which this has been carried over into the sphere of the war is unnatural.

Thus we are worried that even this latest gesture by the Arab League might boomerang. What happens, for example, if some paid sniper in Lebanon decides he would like to pick off these new soldiers in town? The thought is certainly revolting, but in the context of today's Lebanon, it is not unrealistic.

What happens if there are major disagreements about what Syria has called the "technicalities" of its military withdrawal from Lebanon?

And what exactly can a symbolic force of soldiers armed with little more than an abundance of good will really do in the face of the savagery and the virulence that has marked the war in Lebanon? What can the symbolic soldier really do, when the shelling starts again some night, except verify the symbolism of his mission by a decisive show of inaction and passive observation?

We mention these gloomy points because they will certainly come up, and it does little good to undertake an action such as the Arab League has done without thinking it through to its logical end. We assume these and other contingencies have been considered. If they haven't, we're all in real trouble.

The ultimate question here is not so much how does one stop the fighting, but rather who seeks to keep it going and what are the final aims of this war that has dragged on now for 14 bloody months? These are the larger questions that must, in the end, be answered.

In the meantime, it is sufficient to seek, as the Arab League foreign ministers are doing, a real ceasefire and some breathing space. Anything that helps this process is to be encouraged and applauded, particularly if the initiative comes from within the Arab World. But in seeking short-term exigencies, one should not lose sight of the larger questions and the larger crimes. When there is time and opportunity again, we must seek those who will answer the questions and answer for the crimes.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai and Al Dustour Thursday commented favourably on the visit to Jordan of the Crown Prince of Japan, Akhito, and Princess Michiko. Al Rai says no doubt the visit of the prominent Japanese guests comes in time not only for Jordan, but also for the Arab World.

The visit was a complementary and reinforcing factor to His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Japan that heralds stronger Arab-Japanese relations in the future.

Al Rai acclaimed Japan's swift adaptation to the Western scientific and industrial civilisation that gave it a leading position among the highly developed nations of the world.

"It is natural," the paper continued, "that the Arabs, confronted as they are with foreign aggression, and eager at the same time to make use of their vast resources, should look towards the great and friendly country, Japan, and its wise leadership for help and cooperation in these fields."

Al Rai says world peace is indivisible. Aggression, wherever it falls, is aggression against all mankind. "Our esteemed guests, during their stay with us, will notice that the battle the Arabs fighting against Zionist aggression and expansionist policy is in the interest of and for the safety of humanity as a whole. Therefore, Japan is called upon to take a just stand and help check the aggression," the paper concludes.

Talking on the evasive Lebanese crisis now tackled by the Arab League Foreign Minister, Al Sbaab urged that the "positive impressions" which the league's Secretary-General Mohammad Riad brought back from Damascus after conferring with President Hafez Assad, should be followed up in sober discussion and put into practice in a brotherly spirit to solve the crisis.

Al Sbaab was referring to Mr. Riad's statement after meeting with President Assad that Syria approves the despatch of Arab League forces including Syrians to Lebanon to supervise a ceasefire.

The paper produced two main "facts" which it says were directly linked with the Lebanese ordeal. They are the acute political and verbal conflicts among the different Arab regimes, and the contradictory Arab positions and leanings. "The Arab foreign ministers should try to eliminate these obstructions so that Arab solidarity may be restored in a genuine and untainted form."

Al Thawra of Damascus still insists that the Syrian intervention in Lebanon was aimed at blocking a foreign-inspired conspiracy to partition Lebanon and annihilate the Palestinian resistance. Syria, the paper says, is only interested that fighting should stop and a political settlement be reached and implemented to the satisfaction of the overwhelming Lebanese masses.

Jordan-Syria free zone to open soon

DAMASCUS. — The Jordanian Syrian Industrial Free Zone Council met here Thursday presided over by Dr. Taha Balia.

Preliminary plans and technical questions related to the establishment of the zone were discussed in the meeting, including reports presented by a group of engineers on the availability of water in the region. The council also discussed administrative and financial regulations for the zone.

Many international and Arab firms have shown an interest in the projects of the industrial free zone, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, told the press here Thursday.

Dr. Dabbas, who is a member of the free zone council added that administrative work at the zone would start on June 16 after the necessary staff had been appointed.

Iraqi book exhibit is opened here

AMMAN. — Minister of Culture and Information Salah Abu Zeid Thursday opened the Iraqi Book Exhibition at Amman Municipality hall here.

The exhibition includes books published in Iraq in the fields of Islamic culture, education, sciences, literature, autobiographies and children's books.

The exhibition aims at introducing the Iraqi cultural movement to the Jordanian public, and will be open to the public for a week.

High tomato yields and plentiful water highlight Abu Dhabi experiments

AL AIN, ABU DHABI, (CSM). — The road from Abu Dhabi town to Al Ain crosses the desert. Yet long stretches on the 90-minute car journey are green with mechanically watered trees and flowering shrubs.

Abu Dhabi's ruler, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyeh, also president of the United Arab Emirates, numbers both Al Ain and agriculture among his enthusiasms.

Al Ain (in Arabic, the Sprint) was Sheikh Zayed's birthplace. It belongs to the Buraimi oasis, which was a bitter bone of contention between Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia for decades.

Sheikh Zayed led a stubborn, successful defence—a performance which later helped him become ruler in Abu Dhabi.

His attachment to Al Ain is manifest in the lavishly appointed Hilton Hotel rising above this remote, dusty oasis town. The first hotel in the emirate, it helped assert Abu Dhabi sovereignty here in the years before belated Saudi recognition.

Al Ain is also the seat of Sheikh Zayed's bid to make Abu Dhabi the agricultural centre of the Gulf's Arab shore.

With oil wealth, an enormous expansion has come in demand for food, whose future supply is a challenge for this region, resembling the world's need for oil.

Despite this necessity, Gulf agriculture remains largely traditional in land ownership, irrigation techniques, and farm labour organisation.

Modern means of overcoming adverse climatic conditions, however, offer fresh hope of dramatically increasing the arable acreage, in both space and seasons.

Abu Dhabi has taken a pioneering interest in this research.

While Abu Dhabi's experimental hydroponic station on a Gulf island has been disappointing, an upbeat contrast appears here in the Al Ain research station, opened in 1972 with help from CFP, the French oil Company.

Using simple applied research, the farm claims tomato yields of 90 tons per acre (nearly treble the standard American yield) at internationally competitive costs.

In a key innovation, plastic sheets are used to make "cool houses" which resemble nothing so much as the hothouses of northern climes.

In one end wall, a large electric fan blows air through straw pads saturated with water. This simple system reduces the air temperature by 13 degrees centigrade. The plastic also filters out ultraviolet rays.

In tropical zones, the lack of cool spells, even at night, means the crops burn up without some

such protective devices. With this system Al Ain can double its growing season in some months.

The other problem is, naturally, water. While plentiful around Al Ain, it would take a heavy investment to carry water to the desert areas of the emirate.

Meanwhile, a drip irrigation system, in use here at the centre, economises 75 per cent of the water consumed by traditional irrigation practices.

Al Ain presently supplies water to Abu Dhabi through a trans-desert water pipeline, but the flow will be reversed one day.

Water from a giant desalination plant to be built on the Gulf will eventually come back here through the pipe to Al Ain.

Despite these technical answers, which money can buy, however, a serious long-term difficulty is the shortage of potential farmers.

The Al Ain centre is supposed to disseminate its simple, proven techniques by extension methods.

But the centre is still waiting for the first Abu Dhabi nationals supposed to be sent by the government to the centre for training.

NEW YORK, June 10 (R). — The Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) said today it has been advised that Saudi Arabia has reduced its prices on medium crude oil by five cents a barrel and heavy crude by 10 cents.

Kuwait cut its price for heavy crude on Tuesday by seven cents a barrel.

Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil exporter. But heavy crude does not form a major portion of its output.

Saudi Arabia's strong position in the oil market is likely to block any short-term attempts by other OPEC nations to raise prices, oil observers said today.

Libyan Oil Minister Ezzedin Mabrouk said yesterday in Kuwait his country planned to raise the price of its crude despite the failure of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree on an increase at a conference 10 days ago.

Observers said there was little Libya and other OPEC nations could do to raise prices more than a few cents a barrel in the face of Saudi Arabia's apparent determination to fight the move.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said after the OPEC conference in Indonesia he saw no reason for a new meeting before December. A special conference can only be held if all OPEC countries agree.

"Nobody can increase prices without Saudi Arabia," Sheikh Yamani said.

Individual OPEC countries are free to charge higher prices for their oil if they can find a market for it, but if the increases are too steep customers quickly take their business elsewhere.

Saudi Arabia's power in the 13-nation grouping is based on the fact that it is OPEC's biggest single producer and has no urgent need for higher earnings.

A further source of strength is

that OPEC's whole pricing structure is based on the price of Saudi Arabian "marker" crude. This was set at 11.51 dollars a barrel last September.

Exports to Japan total JD 7.2 m for 1971-75

AMMAN. — Exports to Japan between 1971 and 1975 reached a total of JD7,200,000 while imports from that country during the same period totalled JD28,622,000.

The main export item was raw phosphates while imports included automobiles, tyres, woolen and silk textiles, electrical appliances and watches.

Ishikawajima-Harima to conclude \$100m deals with Kuwait

Mitsubishi clinches \$266 million Saudi desalination plant deal

TOKYO, June 10 (AFP) — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery are certain to win in the bidding for an electric power generation plant for desalination in Saudi Arabia.

This became known here Wednesday.

The 80,000-million-yen (266 million dollar) plant is to be built at Al Jubayl, on the Gulf and to be composed of six thermal power generators with an output of 60,000 kilowatts each and two gas generators with an output of 25,000 kilowatts each, the whole plant to develop a total output of 410,000 kilowatts.

In a separate deal, Ishikawajima-Harima heavy industries, too, has received an order from Kuwait for three desalination plants capable of processing 6 million gallons (27,300 tons) a day in conjunction with Mitsui and Co.

The order is worth 17,000 million yen (56 million dollars).

In addition, Ishikawajima-Harima

ma has unofficially been ordered to deliver three power-generation boilers for the desalination plants for 12,500 million yen (41 million dollars) which, with the desalination plants, will come to 30,000 million yen (100 million dollars).

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan's top heavy machinery maker, has set its plant orders for this year at 37,000 million yen (1,233 million dollars) and Ishikawajima-Harima, second largest heavy machinery maker, at 300,000 million yen (1,000 million dollars). These orders connected with desalination plants are likely to prove sharp stimulants to the two corporations in their sales efforts.

In the Saudi Arabian five-year economic programme, started in 1975 and to cost 145,000 million dollars, plans for desalination are estimated to cost 10,000 million dollars. Saudi Arabia is planning to build desalination centers at Al Jubayl and another at Jeddah, on the Red Sea.

Meanwhile the semi-official pan external trade organization (Jetro) said here today that a Japanese mission is to visit Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Jeddah to promote the export of desalination technology.

The mission will leave here Sunday and return home on 28.

Because of the reputation enjoyed by the British firm of as the world's foremost desalination plant maker, Ishikawajima-Harima encountered stiff competition, but its past sales record worked in its favour.

AMMAN. — The King Hussein Bridge leading to and from West Bank was closed Thursday morning for repairs. It will be opened Sunday morning.

Princess Mohammad Bridge remain open, but citizens usually passing through the King Hussein Bridge will not be allowed to the Prince Mohammad Bridge substitute.

Exports to Saudi Arabia up 70%

AMMAN. — Exports to Saudi Arabia increased by 70 per cent February (JD525,000) as compared to the same month last year (209,000).

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Scenes from the full day of activity Thursday of the Japanese Crown Prince and Princess, accompanied by Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat.

Farhan appointed president of U. of J. closed till Sunday

AMMAN. — Dr. Ishaq Farhan was appointed President of the University of Jordan effective June 10, by royal decree Thursday.

The resignation of Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, former President of the university was accepted. Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali is also a professor at the Faculty of Medicine at the University. It was not known whether the resignation covers this post too.

Dr. Ishaq Farhan has been Minister of Education and Minister of Waqf, Islamic Shrines and Holy Places on several occasions.

His latest post was Director General of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

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New legislation not desirable on: Arab boycott of Israel easing

WASHINGTON, June 9, (R) — Secretary William Simon of the United States was progress in efforts to ease Arab economic boycott of Israel.

Simon told the House of Representatives International Relations Committee that several arguments were negotiating with U.S. firms doing with Israel.

the administration felt that to counter the boycott neither necessary nor legislation could make efforts by making a matter of political national pride.

Administration and government officials also supported efforts, but have stressed the need for legislation they feel.

and Exchange Committee chairman Roderick his agency was limited on it could take on because of the lack of making it illegal for to comply with the

the House Consumer committee the committee require a U.S. firm its compliance with the this had a substantial company's business. could have to do at least of its business in East.

er to the committee, serve Board chairman as also called for direction to end or reduce

the boycott, but said Congress should consider legislation if diplomacy fails.

Dr. Burns, whose agency regulates U.S. banks, said he was disturbed by the role banks played in complying with the boycott.

"Our banks are not only securing assurances for Arab importers that they are not buying goods

of Israeli origin, but they also serve as the instrumentality whereby U.S. citizens having unrelated dealings with Israel may be denied access to the Arab market," he said.

Last December the board issued a statement urging U.S. banks not to take part in boycott activities.

NATO ministers told of Soviet threat to oil shipping

BRUSSELS, June 10 (R). — The top military man at NATO headquarters said today the Soviet Union with its new bases in Africa has the ability seriously to disrupt western shipping in the Indian and south Atlantic oceans.

British Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton, chairman of NATO's Military Committee, told Alliance defence ministers that a dangerous vacuum existed in the sea areas south of the Tropic of Cancer, the limit of NATO's southern area of interest.

"Ten years ago, there was an overwhelming preponderance of friendly or allies naval forces in those areas, the southern fleet seldom ventured into blue water and there was no requirement for a Saclant (NATO's top naval commander) to concern himself with maritime supply outside the NATO area," Sir Peter said, according to a statement. "But as you know, the situation is now reversed."

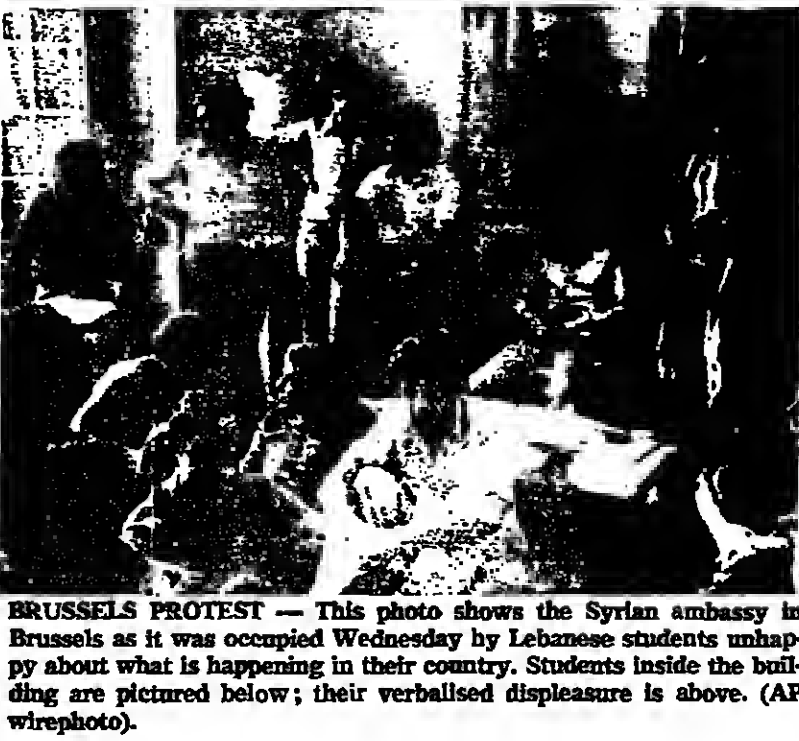
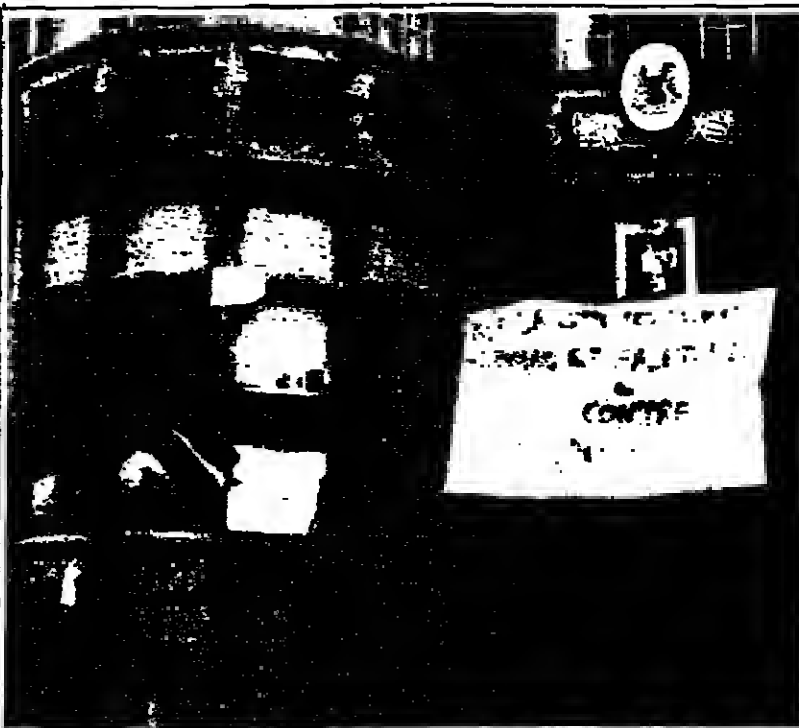
The admiral said that about 200 western ships each day rounded the Cape of Good Hope taking vi-

tal cargoes to and from NATO countries.

"Units of the Soviet fleet are now deployed in strength in the south Atlantic and the Indian oceans where they maintain a strong and continued presence," Sir Peter said.

"Their newly acquired bases on the east and west coasts of Africa provide them with the capability of mounting sea and air attacks on our supply routes and at any time of their choosing they could effectively disrupt essential supplies of oil and other raw materials, on which not only our fighting capacity but also our economy and our very lives depend," Sir Peter said.

Although the sea areas off southern Africa are outside NATO's official area, Saclant (American Admiral Isaac Kidd) has drawn up contingency plans for an allied naval force to defend Alliance merchant shipping in the region in the event of an East-West war.



BRUSSELS PROTEST — This photo shows the Syrian embassy in Brussels as it was occupied Wednesday by Lebanese students unhappy about what is happening in their country. Students inside the building are pictured below; their verbalised displeasure is above. (AP wirephoto).

No confidence motion a bad slip for Thatcher

LONDON, June 9 (AFP) — The a credible alternative government House of Commons inflicted a severe personal defeat on Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher when it rejected her no-confidence vote in the Labour government by 309 votes to 290 today.

Observers said she would be blamed for deciding to launch an all-out attack on the government on Monday, the same day a 5,300 million-dollar international credit for Britain was announced and the key miner's union voted to follow the government's wage-restraint guidelines.

They commented that she had made her decision against the advice of some Tory strategists and without the guaranteed support of the other opposition parties, essential to defeat Labour in the Commons, where it has just three votes less than an absolute majority.

The fate of the censure motion was effectively decided yesterday when the 13-strong Liberal Party tabled an amendment charging that the Conservatives were not

They were joined in today's vote by the Ulster Unionists and the Welsh Nationalists, neither of whom want a third general elections within two years. Only the rebellious Scottish Nationalists went with the Conservatives.

In the debate, Mrs. Thatcher accused Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey of "elevating bluster into a principle of economic policy and borrowing into a way of life."

The massive loan to support the sagging pound sterling was "not a sign of confidence but a sign of patience" by the international community, she charged, adding that Britain under Labour was making "rapid strides towards an iron curtain state."

Prime Minister James Callaghan replied that the government had two over-riding aims: to reduce unemployment to three per cent by 1979 and to bring the rate of inflation down to a level comparable with Britain's main trading rivals before the end of 1977.

North-South dialogue resumes amidst grumbling in Paris

PARIS, June 9 (R) — Developing fourth weekly session, were due to start here yesterday. But meetings of the four negotiating commissions on energy, raw materials, development aid and finance were put off until today to give both sides time to prepare their positions in the wake of last month's United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi.

The four commissions all met today and the group of 19 developing countries read the same statement at the start of each session, officials said.

A statement to journalists said that while the governments of the developing countries had not yet fully digested the results of UNCTAD, their "preliminary assessment is that these fall short of expectations."

The statement recalled that the developing countries warned in April that the Paris dialogue would be jeopardised if UNCTAD was not a success.

In some important areas no decision were taken at all in Nairobi, it noted.

But the statement added "the group of 19 considers that the present phase of the dialogue in Paris should continue and that a full assessment of the situation should be made at the mid-year review conference in July."

The mid-year meeting referred to will bring together high officials from all 27 participants in the dialogue from July 8-10.

Their task will be to decide whether the negotiations, aimed at leading finally to a fairer share-out of the world's wealth, have a chance of producing concrete results. They will try to pinpoint likely areas of accord for further commission negotiations.

Rabin placates Mapam

TEL AVIV, June 10 (AFP). — Israel is ready to make "very important" territorial concessions in exchange for peace, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said late yesterday.

Speaking to a Mapam Party congress in progress here, Mr. Rabin told the socialists and Zionists of the left that Israel was ready to make concessions on the West Bank of the Jordan, in the Golan Heights and in the Sinai desert. "But in exchange we want peace," he said.

The prime minister's speech, which was well received, was evidently destined to persuade Mapam members not to leave the Mapam-worker alliance, which represents the majority front in parliament.

"Doves" dominate the Mapam party, which favours Israeli retreat from virtually all occupied Arab territory.

Kissinger-Vorster meeting aims at peaceful solution of southern African problems

June 9, (R). — The term Africa will be on meeting between U.S. State Henry Kissinger and African Prime Minister Vorster on June 23 elsewhere in West Ger-

ger, whose shuttle brought about Egyptian engagement after the Israeli war, is now emblem of his most sensitive missions.

Peace prize winner, pres of top-secret negotiations the end of war and has flown miles to Moscow and other world capitals of east-west détente, a new American effort averting a race war Africa.

Kissinger-Vorster meeting roval of some black movements.

sources here believe week mainly to clarify policy towards the Asian quarrel, sparked member 11, 1965 when norty government of Smith seized inde-

Britain. key topic will be the lambia (South West) Mr. Vorster's gov-

encounter between y of state and the y leader follows Dr. our of Africa earlier en he visited seven n countries but not or Rhodesia.

r policy speech in April 27 Dr. Kissinger United States to "un- position" to the white- line in Rhodesia until y rule is achieved

y backed Britain's fling for early trans- perty rule based on hin two years in ich has a population : million blacks and 70,000 whites.

ger also pledged st- orement of United tions against the re- lony as well as pres- or violators of the t of Rhodesia.

appeared to consti- rican declaration of economic and dip- are against Rhodesia far the strongest U.S. er made against Mr. rment.

words Dr. Kissinger he Salisbury regime and that it cannot States support eth-

er in diplomacy or in material help at any stage in its conflict with the African states or African liberation movements."

He added: "On the contrary, it will face our unrelenting opposition until a final settlement is achieved."

Dr. Kissinger promised that President Ford's administration would press Congress to repeal this year the Byrd amendment, a congressional provision which has allowed the United States to import Rhodesian chrome in violation of U.N. sanctions.

The meeting with Mr. Vorster is part of Dr. Kissinger's diplomacy expected to initiate first direct contacts with the Smith regime to ensure that Rhodesia understands the American view that "a rapid negotiated settlement leading to majority rule" is a matter of urgency.

Mr. Vorster's government could exercise strong influence over the Salisbury regime especially because South Africa does not implement the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and is the life-line for the breakaway British colony's trade.

On Namibia Dr. Kissinger has already urged South Africa to announce a timetable acceptable to the world community for the achievement of self-determination for the territory which has about 600,000 blacks and only 91,000 whites.

In the eyes of the United Nations Namibia is international territory administered by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate which was invalidated by the U.N. General Assembly in 1966.

South Africa has rejected all demands to hand over the territory to U.N. control.

Mr. Vorster's government has convened a constitutional conference in the territory's capital Windhoek to draft an independence constitution. However, this is being boycotted by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which calls the talks "a gathering of government stooges."

Dr. Kissinger has also warned South Africa that it has less time than it may think before putting an end to apartheid.

It is against this background that the history-making meeting between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster will take place.

They will have very much at the back of their minds, in particular the Angola debacle in which Cuban forces and Soviet arms helped the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) win the civil war. South African troops, which had entered to protect the Calaque dam on the Cunene river just inside Angola on the

border with South West Africa, were withdrawn in late March.

Dr. Kissinger has repeatedly warned that the United States would not tolerate another Soviet or Cuban-type Angola involvement elsewhere.

With support from its NATO allies, the United States has made clear to Moscow that further progress in east-west détente depends on Soviet restraint.

This is how Reuter correspondents in southern African capitals and Bonn saw the prospects of the Kissinger-Vorster meeting:

Pretoria—Maybe we ought to be thankful for the Cuban involvement in Angola, was one press comment in South Africa on the meeting.

The comment typified the general mood among observers here towards the highest level meeting between representatives of the two countries in recent times.

It has taken the independence events in Angola and Mozambique and a black nationalist guerrilla war in Rhodesia to make the United States wake up to South Africa's key position, is the line being taken in the pro-government and opposition press.

A note of caution was sounded by one opposition newspaper which said: "The way some nationalist newspapers have reacted to the news suggests that South Africa's suppressive policies have suddenly become acceptable overseas. This is not the case."

Observers here believe that the two men will agree to disagree over South Africa's internal race policy, as was the case at last year's meeting in Port Elizabeth between Mr. Vorster and the then British Foreign Secretary and now Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan.

This would clear the way for the two men to concentrate on Rhodesia, whose white-minority government has only one friend left in the world—South Africa.

And Mr. Vorster, who has made it clear that he would be prepared to see a black government in Rhodesia, is the obvious choice as a go-between, observers here believe.

He is expected to stop short of applying economic sanctions against the "kith and kin" to the north but with the support of the United States could make another attempt to get the Rhodesian premier to the constitutional conference table again.

Prominence is being given here to a British press editorial describing the meeting as possibly making "all the difference between war and peace in southern Africa."

The Johannesburg daily, the Rand Daily Mail, said that in the role of a Rhodesian peacemaker,

Mr. Vorster will have the daunting task of having to "convince a desperately insecure white community that a fair deal can be guaranteed for them under majority rule, with the United States providing the safeguards."

Salisbury—The Rhodesian government views the Kissinger-Vorster talks with cautious hope that they will lead to a new initiative in solving the Rhodesia crisis, according to observers here.

In what could have been a hint to South Africa, Mr. Smith was quoted by South African radio recently as saying he might meet Mr. Vorster before the talks. There were no firm plans for this as yet, he added, but Rhodesia was keeping in touch with the South African government.

Dr. Kissinger came under fire from the government here for avoiding Rhodesia and South Africa during his African tour in April and May.

Despite that, the attitude to his planned talks with Mr. Vorster is that they are a constructive development. A political commentator on Rhodesian television, which generally follows the government line of thinking, said the Vorster-Kissinger meeting "shows that the west is waking up and has to deal with South Africa."

The fact that Dr. Kissinger snubbed Rhodesia and South Africa should not be allowed to impede peace moves in southern Africa," he added.

Newspapers here have quoted United Nations diplomats as saying they see a possible key to the Vorster-Kissinger talks as being a joint guarantee of the rights of Rhodesia's 270,000 whites by the United States and South Africa.

The diplomats are reported as adding that only a superpower like the United States, allied with an effective regional power like South Africa, could offer the sort of guarantee that might persuade Mr. Smith to hand over control to a black government. Black states like Zambia and Botswana might also join the guarantee, the reports suggest.

But Mr. Smith, in an interview with a South African newspaper group last week, was quoted as saying he did not believe in any guarantees for Rhodesia's whites.

Guarantees were impractical, he said. Where they had been made for white minorities elsewhere in Africa, they had not been honoured.

Mr. Smith again said that settlement negotiations on Rhodesia were a continuing process and

that other countries were involved. But he would not name them because this would "embarrass our friends who are trying to help us."

There was no further word here on what is meant by continuing settlement negotiations, but the reference to "our friends" was taken by observers to mean South Africa.

Mr. Smith said relations and liaison with South Africa were very good.

Lusaka—Dr. Kissinger will enter his important talks with Mr. Vorster knowing he has the full backing of at least one important African head of state—Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

After Dr. Kissinger delivered his major southern Africa foreign policy statement in Lusaka, President Kaunda embraced the secretary of state and said "the programme you have enunciated will get our full support."

President Kaunda said Dr. Kissinger's statement represented an important turning point from the past.

Dr. Kissinger's statement seems certain to form the basis of his talks with Mr. Vorster.

President Kaunda, black Africa's leading proponent of peaceful change in southern Africa, has recently taken a much more militant line and has said he will allow black Rhodesian guerrillas to operate from Zambia.

However, observers said it was highly unlikely there would be any guerrilla incursions from Zambia before the end of the year. In the meantime it seems certain the Zambian leader will be hoping Dr. Kissinger can induce the kind of peaceful change that President Kaunda's policies have so far failed to bring about.

Dar Es Salaam—Tanzania's reaction to the coming talks between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster was predictably cautious and non-committal.

Officials were taking a "wait-and-see" approach.

Reaction to foreign developments is extremely rare in authoritative circles here, and there has been no comment on the projected talks in the government press.

Questioned about the Kissinger-Vorster meeting, an official here said "our position over South Africa is quite clear—it should quit Namibia and abandon its apartheid policy. If Dr. Kissinger is going to tell Mr. Vorster to do this it will be a good thing."

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Israel wages war for economic survival

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL (CSM). — Throughout most of its 28 years of existence, Israel has been waging military wars with its neighbours. Now it is fighting domestic rear guard action for its economic life.

Israel is waging war against some stubborn economic forces: inflation, a balance-of-payments deficit, and dependence on the United States for economic assistance.

If Israel wishes to continue to attract immigrants and at the same time maintain its position as an important place for new investments, the obstacles must be overcome.

The arsenal of weapons to combat the "economic enemy" includes sacrifice by the Israeli consumer, a massive and concerted drive to increase exports and reduce imports, and a different scheme of taxes on one of the world's most taxed populations.

The changes will mean a lower standard of living (by a projected 4 to 5 per cent), the possibility of unemployment, and the sacrifice of the country's history of economic growth.

However, it is essential Israel act now because it has undergone one of the highest annual rates of inflation when compared with the industrialised countries.

In 1974 inflation soared at a 40 per cent rate and in 1975 at a 25 per cent rate. The country is also spending about 30 per cent of its gross national product on military hardware and its foreign reserves have dropped sharply.

The problem is acute. Israel's leaders know it and speak candidly about it. Says Arnon Gafni, director general of the ministry of finance, "We must renew our growth rate to attract immigrants—how can they come here if there are economic problems and uncertainty?"

Avraham "Buma" Shavit, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Israel, bluntly predicts, "1976 is going to be a difficult year, but I think 1977 will be worse."

What are the solutions to Israel's problems?

Says Professor Don Patinkin of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, "The most important task is solving the balance-of-payments deficits."

Indeed, Israel imports \$ 8 billion worth of goods and exports only \$3.9 billion, leaving a deficit of 4.1 billion dollars. One way to cope, says Professor Patinkin, is to have "a

great expansion of exports." In order to achieve that expansion, Israel is offering major incentives to exporters. Low-interest loans and tax breaks are offered. The Israeli pound is devalued almost every month—called "creeping devaluation"—in order to make Israeli goods more competitive.

Imports are being taxed even more, making it very expensive for the consumer. Gasoline, refined from Iranian crude, for example, sells for about \$ 2 per gallon.

Israel has also received significant help in reducing tariffs on its export items. In January U.S. President Ford by executive order declared Israel eligible for the generalised system of preferences. This enabled 2,700 Israeli-made products to enter the U.S. duty-free.

Israel is also an associate member of the European Economic Community (EEC) and enjoys a 60 per cent reduction in customs duties on all Israeli exports to the Common Market. By next year all duties will be phased out while at the same time the Israeli market will have the advantage of being protected from European competition until 1959.

Besides increasing exports, Israel is once more counting on world Jewry to help its economy through donation or through the purchase of Israel bonds. Last year it raised \$ 750 million in this manner.

The Israelis complain that United States has cut back on its military and economic aid to Israel. Nevertheless, the United States this year will grant Israel the whopping sum of \$2.2 billion. Next year's grant could be smaller — \$1.7 billion.

The national debt will increase by 15 per cent, and repayment of the debt will take up 22 per cent of the budget, according to the Israeli Discount Bank, Ltd. Half of this amount will be internal and the remainder will be paid abroad.

Internally, services are being pared. Officials talk of cutting health services, public transportation, and housing subsidies. Basic food subsidies have been reduced, raising the prices of 14 basic commodities by 10 to 25 per cent. According to Professor Michael Bruno, economic policy adviser to the minister of finance, "the subsidies should be ended totally. You can adapt to a cut in the standard of living."

Since the subsidies are inclu-

ded in the price of flour, sugar, milk, gasoline, water and public transportation, the average Israeli worker, earning an average of \$ 2,700 per year, will feel the pinch.

Professor Bruno also feels the subsidies should be decreased on investments as well. The government provides a linkage to the inflation rate on all government bonds.

Thus, if the inflation rate is 25 per cent, the individual holder receives 25 per cent plus a real return of 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. The sale of government bonds helps to fund the national debt.

Because investors in government securities are protected from the effects of inflation, there is little investment in the private sector. However, the government recently has had difficulty selling bonds since it asks for identification of large buyers of securities. This has kept investors out of the market who are trying to avoid taxes.

Another important element in improving the economy is increasing productivity, Israeli workers, particularly in the service area, are strike-prone. Thus, even with low wages, productivity is not as



Workers in an Israeli textile factory.



Israeli farmer drives along border road, with Lebanese hills in the distance.

U.S. Eximbank tightens conditions for export credit to Japan, U.K., France

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP) — The U.S. export import bank (Eximbank) has decided to apply certain regulations from July 1 onwards regarding the financing of exports, it was learned officially here today.

At the same time, it invites other exporting countries to adopt similar measures.

The aim is to limit competition among the industrial countries in this field and to reduce government interference in trade, the president of the Eximbank, Stephen Dubral, told a press conference today.

The new directives adopted by the Eximbank (for a year) will have the effect of increasing slightly minimum rates for export credits, but they will reduce somewhat the duration of some of these credits.

They provide in particular for a minimum cash payment by the purchaser of 15 per cent of the worth of the contract and a maximum credit of 10 years for the developing countries. For the other states the period will be 8 years.

Credits for more than five years will carry a minimum interest of 7.5 per cent for the develop-

ing countries, at 7.3 1/4 per cent for the so-called intermediate countries and of 5 per cent for industrial states.

American exports of agricultural products and of semi-processed material (about one quarter of U.S. exports) will not be subject to those regulations. Nor will clear reactors.

The Eximbank also anticipates an exchange of information with organisations financing exports the other big industrial countries. A tacit agreement on the subject was concluded in October with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Mr. Dubral said that the directives met wishes expressed at the recent summit meeting in Rambouillet, near Paris, and that the other exporting countries could follow the Eximbank's example.

The result should be a tightening of conditions for export credits granted to several countries, in particular Japan, Britain and France.

Gross domestic product rose out 10 percent (at fixed price compared with 13.4 per cent in previous year. This slow down attributed to lack of skilled manpower and transportation.

Although output fell in industry and mining, this was partly offset by rises in building, telecommunications and services.

The drop in oil revenue and doubling in imports of goods and services was more than 20,000 million dollars, virtually wiped out a 9,700 million dollars surplus the current payments account the previous year. The new surplus, in fact, was only 600 million dollars.

The payments and capital account, which had surplus 5,000 million dollars previously showed a 2,500 million deficit in the year to March the bank said.

Iranian oil revenue down 11%

TEHRAN, June 9, (AFP). Oil revenue was just over 11 per cent down at 17,900 million dollars in the year ending last month, the Bank for Industrial and Mining Development reported today.

Gross domestic product rose out 10 percent (at fixed price compared with 13.4 per cent in previous year. This slow down attributed to lack of skilled manpower and transportation.

Although output fell in industry and mining, this was partly offset by rises in building, telecommunications and services.

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Israel cuts spending by 2%

JERUSALEM, June 9, (R). — The Israeli government at a special session today ordered all ministries including defence to cut spending by an average of two per cent.

The new measures were seen as a drastic attempt by the government to control the inflationary spiral here.

The economy measures were proposed by Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, who said the unused money would be paid into a special reserve fund and used when necessary.

The original 1976-77 budget of \$5,200 million pounds (about £ 6,000 million) will not be altered.

The finance minister said prices and wages might rise by over 31 per cent over the year. He is anxious to prevent the original budget having to be increased later.

Mr. Rabinowitz proposed a cut of 750 million pounds (about £ 53 million) in the defence ministry budget of 32,330 million pounds (£2,310 million).

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Partners in Development

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

Provisional Summary of the "Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development 1976-1980" (Part II)

Prepared by the Economic Commission for Western Asia

C. Agriculture

1. Goals

— increasing agricultural income by 40 per cent, from JD 30 million in 1975 to JD 42 million in 1980, or at an average of 7 per cent per annum; and,

— increasing the relative contribution of agricultural output in meeting local consumption of essential agricultural commodities.

These goals will be achieved through:

— expanding the area under permanent irrigation by 187 thousand dunums;

— diversifying crop pattern in the irrigated areas to increase production of vegetables by 90 per cent and fruits by 148 per cent in 1980;

— changing the pattern of exploiting rainfed lands in order to reduce grain-growing areas from 3.4 million dunums to 2.4 million, and wheat-growing areas from 3.4 million dunums to 2.4 million, in addition to increasing fruit-plants especially olive trees;

— increasing the production of grain from an annual average of 222 thousand tons to about 403 thousand tons in 1980, or an increase of 82 per cent;

— fruit trees from 79 thousand tons to about 207 thousand tons, or an increase of 162 per cent;

— vegetables from 259 thousand tons to 490 thousand; increasing fodder crops through developing grazing areas so as to grow 60 thousand dunums with clover, 30 thousand dunums with maize and 30 thousand with hybrid maize by

1980; promoting the establishment of agricultural cooperatives; and extending the establishment of livestock production projects and related agricultural industries.

2. Projects

a. Wheat project with the aim of increasing wheat production from 162 thousand tons to 220 thousand in 1980. The project consists of:

— contracting with farmers and cooperatives to produce not less than 500 tons of certified seeds per year;

— establishing two station for producing certified seeds with an area of 3 thousand dunums;

— assisting and supporting agricultural cooperatives to increase the yield per dunum of wheat from 100 kgs. to 200 kgs. and to grow at least 100 thousand dunums per year with improved seeds;

b. Integrated development of dryland farming project (JD 5.59 million) with the aim of increasing agricultural production and hence farmers income, and consolidating the fragmented holdings into viable units. The first phase of the project will consist of:

— pilot scheme of 600 thousand dunums;

— soil classification of 63 thousand dunums;

— planting of about 26 thousand dunums with olive trees and vines;

— planting about 38 thousand dunums with field crops and 50 thousand dunums of fodder crops;

— increasing agricultural production from about 78 thousand tons to 154 thousand; and,

— establishing 25 cooperatives

to cover about 150 production areas of at least 4 thousand dunums each.

c. Fruit trees project (JD 8 million) with the aim of:

— assisting and encouraging farmers to expand the area planted with fruit trees;

— providing farmers with financial assistance;

— supplying seedlings and extension services;

— planting about 125 thousand dunums; and,

— producing seedlings (200 thousand olive seedlings, 500 thousand line seedlings and 200 thousand other fruits seedlings).

d. Development of irrigated farming in the Jordan Valley (JD 1.83 million)

The project aims at:

— increasing the permanent irrigated area from 119 thousand dunums to 215 thousand in 1980;

— providing production inputs;

— providing marketing and other supporting services; and,

— increasing irrigation intensity from 112 per cent to 153 per cent in 1980.

e. Land survey and soil classification (JD 1.746 million)

The project aims at:

— securing relevant data;

— evaluating agricultural projects;

— mapping of lands; and,

— demarcating reclamation areas to determine crop patterns.

f. Afforestation projects

— Annual afforestation project (JD 1.68 million) with the aim of controlling soil erosion through the afforestation of about 150 thousand dunums;

— Improvement of forest nurseries (JD 0.1 million) to produce

5 million seedlings per year, through the development of 12 nurseries.

g. Maintenance and management of Zerka Dam Basin, to control soil erosion (JD 0.255 million).

h. Agricultural research and experimentation to find technical solutions to problems facing farmers (JD 0.5 million).

(i) Livestock production

Increasing meat, milk and eggs production by establishing a company jointly owned by the private and public sectors, with a capital of JD 3 million to produce annually 14 thousand tons of milk; 1,300 acclimatized dairy cows; 1,400 calves, and 100 million eggs. For this purpose, the following projects are envisaged:

— Acclimatized cattle project (JD 4.5 million). It involves the establishment of 7 cattle stock-breeding centre with 500 cows each;

— Egg production project (JD 1.5 million), involving the establishment of farms for laying hens to produce 100 million eggs annually.

j. Research and experimental stations to improve livestock (JD 0.31 million). With the aim of:

— improving methods of feeding and conditions of breeding;

— raising the standard of veterinary services; and,

— marketing animal products.

3. Organisation and Policy Measures

— reorganising the Ministry of Agriculture and developing its structure;

— extending the establishment of agricultural cooperatives and encouraging individual enterpri-

ses to establish livestock projects and agricultural services;

— establishing joint specialized corporations between the private and public sectors to carry out production projects in the area of animal production (meat, milk and eggs), animal feed provision of mechanized agricultural services, and production and marketing of agricultural insecticides;

— formation of a Higher Agricultural Council under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture to:

(i) determine agricultural policies and objectives and co-ordinate activities in the agricultural field;

(ii) form specialized councils to supervise the implementation of production and marketing policies;

(iii) coordinate credit policies of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and the agricultural corporation;

(iv) design policies for agricultural prices and marketing;

— enactment of a law to organize the relationship between landlords and tenants;

— strengthening and expanding the agricultural cooperative movement;

— organising and promoting marketing of agricultural products in domestic markets and abroad;

— development and support of agricultural research;

— exchange of technical experiences between Jordanian farmers and those of other countries;

— improvement and expansion of extension services to cover old agricultural areas.

Table A-4: Five-year plan investments by sector

	Investment (JD million)	Per cent
1. Agriculture	40.0	5
2. Water	97.4	12
3. Mining and manufacturing	229.1	29
4. Tourism and antiquities	24.4	3
5. Electricity	42.8	5
6. Transportation	119.9	15
7. Communications and information	23.0	3
8. Trade	3.8	0
Total economic sectors	580.4	76
9. Education and youth welfare	34.6	4
10. Health	9.0	1
11. Social welfare	1.0	0
12. Labour & vocational training	3.8	0
13. Housing & government buildings	86.0	11
14. Municipal and rural affairs	38.8	5
15. Al-Awqaf	5.5	0
16. Statistics	1.0	0
17. Royal Scientific Society	4.0	0
Total social sectors	184.6	24
TOTAL	765.0	100

They start fiddling young these days

California (CSM)—
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programme at the
directs violin study
school.

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Ik's young pupils
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ng more than one
involved.

"Practice is easier with more
than one child," says Monica Row-
land mother of two violin students
and one piano student. "We have
our own minigroup, and group
practice is a vital aspect of the
programme because it takes away
the fear of performing. Also the
younger ones get to know the or-
der in which the pieces are le-
rned by listening to the older ones,
and they look forward to moving
ahead."

Music practice for toddlers shoul-
d be informal and fun. Repeated
impromptu sessions of two minu-
tes each when the child is respon-
sive are far better than extended
periods of practice at the mother's
convenience.

A young child can learn the
proper care of his instrument; if
the instrument is his responsibility
it may soon become a coveted toy.

an essential part of his everyday
habits.

Gertrude Nelson's three child-
ren have discovered the rewards
of disciplined violin practice:
their own creative entertainment.
"Often in the evenings or on Sun-
day afternoons," says Mrs. Nelson,
"friends come bringing their flu-
tes, records, and violins, and we
all play together."

"The children are no longer too
little or too amateurish, but play
real music which the adults know
and appreciate—and they play it
well."

Parent participation is a key
factor in the Suzuki programme.
Parents need not be musicians,
but one must be willing to learn
the basics of violin playing, attend
the lessons and workshops, and
provide warm support.

Parents should remember that

praise is essential and should be
specific. For example, "Your hand
position was much better than
time," is a more useful comment
than "that sounded terrific." Small
steps are important. Parents learn
violin technique along with the
children.

"Technique is thoroughly le-
rned," comments Mrs. Adamcik,
"by playing beautiful music, not
through tedious exercises."

There is a great deal of repeti-
tion, particularly when the student
is just beginning. But children do
not mind as much as adults might
think. Once a piece is memorised
the child is free to concentrate on
his fingering, bowing and tonal-
isation. And familiar pieces come
to be old friends.



A Suzuki class in violin playing — the younger they start, the more adept they become in this refined art.

Lonesome George carries responsibility for a whole species

WASHINGTON, (AP). — When
tourists arrive on the Galapagos
Islands, "one of the first questions
they ask is, 'Where is Lonesome
George? Where can he be seen?'"
says Craig McFarland, director
of the Charles Darwin Research
Station.

The tourists seek out Lonesome
George because he may be the
world's rarest creature, the last
known survivor of his subspe-
cies, the last to carry the traits
peculiar to his breed.

George is a male Pinta Island
tortoise who survived for years in
a land without females.

Publicity about Lonesome Ge-
orge helped spur a search of zoos
across the globe in hopes of find-
ing a female Pinta Island tortoise.

"I very frankly don't think there
is a female in captivity any-
where," said McFarland, who was
in the United States to raise funds
for the biological research station.

However, he said, "we're still
hunting on Pinta Island."

Lonesome George was taken off
Pinta Island soon after his dis-
covery in 1971 and placed in a
pen at the research station on
Santa Cruz island in the Ecuador-
ian archipelago in the Pacific
Ocean. His age is estimated at 40
to 60 years. He is expected to
live for another 100 years.

For Lonesome George, the move
probably was the most significant

event of his life. Two female tor-
toises of unknown origin were
placed in his pen several months
ago, McFarland said.

"He's got the spirit," McFar-
land added in an interview at the
World Wildlife Fund.

The females were designed to
insure that George did not become
sexually dysfunctional through a
lack of activity and unable to re-
produce his kind in the event a
Pinta Island female was discov-

ered.

The Pinta Island tortoise's near
demise was attributed to goats
on the island that destroyed veg-
etation and early buccaneers, whal-
ers and sealers who killed tor-
toises for food in the 18th and
19th centuries.

McFarland hopes to find a fe-
male and initiate a breeding pro-
gramme to provide Pinta Island
tortoise for restocking. If no fe-
male is found, he said, the torto-

ise probably would be mated with
a female of a similar subspecies.
Offspring then would be back-
bred with Lonesome George in an
effort to obtain a nearly pure
Pinta Island strain, he added.

George, meanwhile, appears
content with his two surrogate
wives.

For the subspecies, however,
the matter is critical. "It's down
to the wire. Lonesome George is
it," said McFarland.

Insane ads can be got at after all!

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Watching
television may not cost money
but, as every American knows,
there is a price to be paid: sitting
through commercials.

No matter how lofty one's view-
ing habits, unless he limits him-
self to public television it's impos-
sible to escape the never-ending
assault of often insane advertise-
ments—people worrying that bad
breath will destroy their love life,
voices screaming "ring around
the collar!" and housewives pro-
claiming that great tasting coffee
saves their marriages.

Yet for all the griping, people
do about commercials, they don't
seem to pass much of it along to
the sponsors and the TV stations,
which are in a position to bring
about changes. CBS says that at
the network level it receives an
average of no more than 75 letters
a month complaining about com-
mercials. ABC says it gets 20 at
the most.

What's surprising about the low
volume of formal complaining is

that letters can be effective wea-
pons.

Consumer groups, network offi-
cials, advertisers and advertising
agencies, asked what recourse the
individual TV viewer had to objec-
tionable television commercials,
generally agreed that a letter
often is worth the effort—espe-
cially if a lot of other people are
complaining about the same
subject.

"I think the most effective thing
is writing a letter to the guy that
paid the bill—the sponsor," said
Jack McQueen, director of broad-
casting in Los Angeles for the
Foote, Cone & Belding advertising
agency.

"My experience has been that
advertisers are very sensitive to
consumer criticism generally and
especially commercials that offend
them. People tend to gripe at the
network or station that shows the
ad, and they tend to forget the
fact that the commercials were
created by agencies in tandem
with clients."

Ernie Filice, national coordina-
tor for McDonald's restaurant
chain, explained why
sponsors pay close attention to
the reaction their ads draw.

"We're in business," he said.
"And you're only as good as your
customers. If they're unhappy, if
they are turned off by what you're
doing, you might as well hang it
up."

Filice said McDonald's nncse
used a foreign car in a television
commercial, got a batch of angry
letters and now specifies that only

American-made products are to
be used in its messages.

CBS executive Jack Hinton said
Alka Seltzer cut short the run of
a commercial showing Salvador
Dali painting an upset stomach on
a woman in a body stocking be-
cause of viewer complaints. And
Shake 'n Bake withdrew a spot
from the network after TV wat-
chers in the South wrote in about
the phony southern accent one of
the characters was using.

A media activist group based
in the Boston area, Action for
Children's Television, has had
some success in urging broadcas-
ters to pay closer attention to
commercials aimed at kids.

ACT's major accomplishment
was getting the Federal Commu-
nications Commission to reduce the
number of minutes devoted to
commercials on Saturday morn-
ing children's shows. The organi-
sation also convinced a station
not to use fireworks commercials
on a children's show.

But the experience has been
frustrating in many ways, says
ACT President Peggy Charren.
She says she is continually am-
azed that the commercials which
get on the air have passed adver-
tising industry guidelines, the Na-
tional Association of Broadcasters'
TV Code, network censors and
each station's review.

"The system isn't working cor-
rectly," said Mrs. Charren. "It's
unreasonable to expect ACT or
consumers at home to be so
observant that they take on the
job of what should be the duty
of federal regulating agencies."

Five-Year Fight's TV Features

A FAMILY AT WAR
IE THINGS YOU NEVER TOLD ME
er returns to Liverpool and informs him about
relationship with Michael. John quarrels with his
returns to his wife after having forgiven her.

BIG VALLEY
DEATHTOWN
ree innocent people. Jarrod investigates case and
at hanging was instigated by man who falsely ac-
t attacking his wife.

CANNON
PRISONERS
agrees to enter prison and be saved by gang for
id dollars. Plan gets dangerous when Cannon
be scene.

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat First
Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel.
25592. Open from 7 a.m.
to 1 a.m. Restaurant,
snack bar, coffee shop,
patisseries. Oriental and
European specialties.

CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahli-
yah School or CMS. Tel.
38968. Open daily from
noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7
p.m. to midnight.

STEAKHOUSE

Hotel — Firaz Wings
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh,
Amman. Tel. 22103/4.
Choice of three set menus
daily for lunch and à la
Carte. Open for lunch 12-
3 p.m. and dinner 7-12
p.m. kindly book your table

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presents

"The Taking Of
Pelham
One TwoThree"

Starring:

WALTER MATHAU

Show times:

3.30 - 6.30 - 9.00

Television

6:00	Cartoons
6:30	Soccer match
7:00	News in Arabic
7:30	Channel 6
7:45	News in Hebrew
8:00	Varieties
8:15	Please Sir
8:30	Zero one
8:45	Family at war
9:00	News in English
9:15	Cannon (on both chan- nels)
9:30	AMMAN AIRPORT
9:45	Arrivals:
10:00	Kuwait
10:15	Cairo (EA)
10:30	Dubai
10:45	Abu Dhabi
11:00	Kuwait (KAC)
11:15	Aleppo, Damascus
11:30	(SA)
11:45	Aqaba (SA)
12:00	Kuwait
12:15	Jeddah, Medina (SDI)
12:30	Cairo
12:45	Paris
13:00	Jeddah, Medina
13:15	Casablanca, Madrid,
13:30	Athens

Radio

7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	New Bulletin
7.45	News reports
8.00	Varieties
8.45	Once upon a time
9.00	Listener's choice
10.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
13.00	News Summary
13.03	Pop session (part II)
14.00	News Bulletin
14.10	Songs
14.30	Words & chords
15.00	Concert hour
16.00	Old favourites
16.30	Easy listening
17.00	Pop session (part III)
18.00	News Summary
18.05	News reports round up
18.30	Good vibrations
19.00	News Bulletin
19.10	Songs
19.30	Sign off

Market Prices

Apricots (small): 200-240	Peaches (red): 200-280
Apples (starken): 120-180	Water melon: 80-120
Apples (golden): 130-170	Spinach: 20-40
Bell pepper: 80-120	Tangerines: 120-170
Bell pepper: 160-200	Tomatoes: 100-150
Cauliflower: 80-110	Wild cucumbers: 50-70
Carrots (yellow): 40-60	
Cucumber (small): 120-160	
Cucumbers (large): 80-100	
Cherry (large): 200-240	
Cherry (small): 120-160	
Cherry (red): 220-300	
Eggplant (small): 100-150	
Eggplant (large): 80-110	
Grape leaves: 100-160	
Green beans: 80-120	
Garlic (dry): 100-140	
Hot Pepper: 80-120	
Lemon: 100-150	
Horse beans: 40-60	
Marrow (regular): 50-80	
Marrow (small): 40-60	
Muskmelon: 160-200	
Orange: 100-140	
Onions (local): 50-80	
Onions (imported): 50-80	
Okra: 300-400	
Potatoes (local): 100-130	

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Ra'fat Ammari: (39587)
Dr. Elias Imseeh: (63566)

Pharmacies:
Nassar: (22791)
Ibn Sina: (25402)
Isa'af: (30210)

Taxis:
Khayyam: (41541)
University: (61001)
Hussein: (41833)

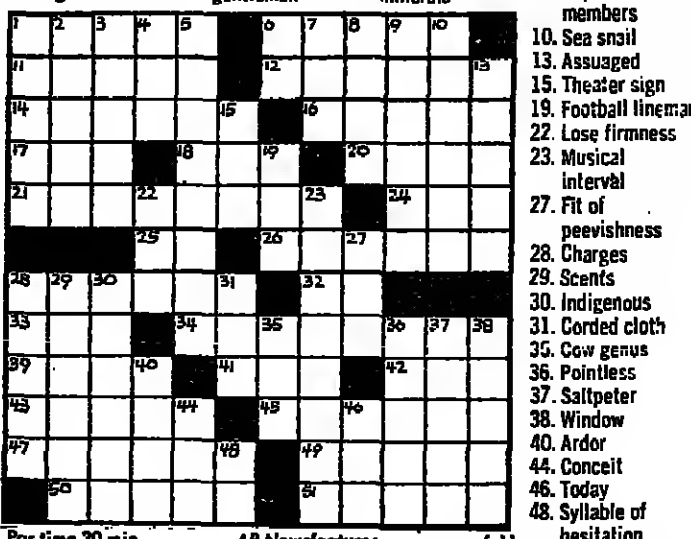
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Gypsy
6. Stop; nautical
11. Lively
12. Demanding
14. Parish
16. Form of
pollenization
17. Stove
character
18. Guido's
second note
20. Exclamation of
disgust
21. Assemblages
24. Digit

25. Indian
mulberry
26. Place trust on
28. Forest warden
32. Pine Tree State;
abbr.
23. Goddess of
vengeance
34. Charging
39. Haul
41. Pool
42. Nothing
43. Zola
45. Piano piece
47. Ferat
49. Roman date
50. Spanish
gentleman

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Hubs
2. Pointed arch
3. Transparent
minerals
4. Armit
5. Off the
track
6. White
7. Badger
8. Attest
9. Capitol Hill
members
10. Sea snail
13. Assuaged
15. Theater sign
19. Football lineam
22. Lose firmness
23. Musical
interval
27. Fit of
peevishness
28. Charges
29. Scents
30. Indigenous
31. Corded cloth
35. Cow genus
36. Pointless
37. Saltwater
38. Window
40. Ardor
44. Conceit
46. Today
48. Syllable of
hesitation



For Time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-11

Communist officials prepare

ROME, June 10 (AP) — on June 20 make this schedule for the party officials to finalise the Party chief Enrico Berlinguer. He could well be involved in government coalition discussions at the end of the month.

Signor Berlinguer conferred with senior Yugoslav party official Stane Dolanc in Rome this week, and afterwards both reaffirmed their "autonomy and independence" and determination to pursue their own brands of Communism.

Mr. Dolanc had earlier had talks with Soviet negotiator Konstantin Ratushev who himself had met Romanian officials.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, whose party had opposed any conference document which could curb its independence, said later the conference could now go ahead in East Berlin "at any moment".

The final version of the conference document is certain to be significantly shorter than five earlier drafts, with the divisive issues cut out.

There will be no reference to a "joint action programme" which would bind participants to common strategy, nor to a "leading role" of the Soviet Union as the centre of the Communists' movement, sources here said.

The conference will work on the consensus principle, all speeches will be published, and the right of each party to take its own path will be acknowledged in the document, which will avoid a stand on Marxism, the sources added.



The photo released by the Associated Press Thursday showed Ahmad Khattab, commander of the Lebanese Islamic forces during fighting near the southern border.

Enter Rhodesia

ROME, June 10 (AP) — A mainly along the eastern border with Mozambique. Guerrillas launched a second offensive earlier this year from Mozambique, forcing a massive call-up of white civilians for service with the Rhodesian armed forces.

An extensive third front operation by guerrillas operating from Zambia will pose new problems for Rhodesian defence chiefs in containing the threat and spreading out their forces to deal with the new situation.

Mr. van der Byl said in a recent television interview here that there were about 1,300 guerrillas inside Rhodesia and "several thousand" more in neighbouring countries.

Official spokesman here believed that there were about 400 fully-trained guerrillas in Zambia, with about another 600 nearing the end of their training.

MARKET REPORT

An encouraging monthly economic assessment from the Jordanian government was released Thursday as investors followed rumours of possible big cash injections by companies such as Dunlop, Reed International, and Western International Bank.

Trading down to around its lowest level for the year, leading to a sharp rise in the Jordanian stock market.

Shares of banks, insurances and properties also gave up gains, while narrow mixed movements awaited Friday's market.

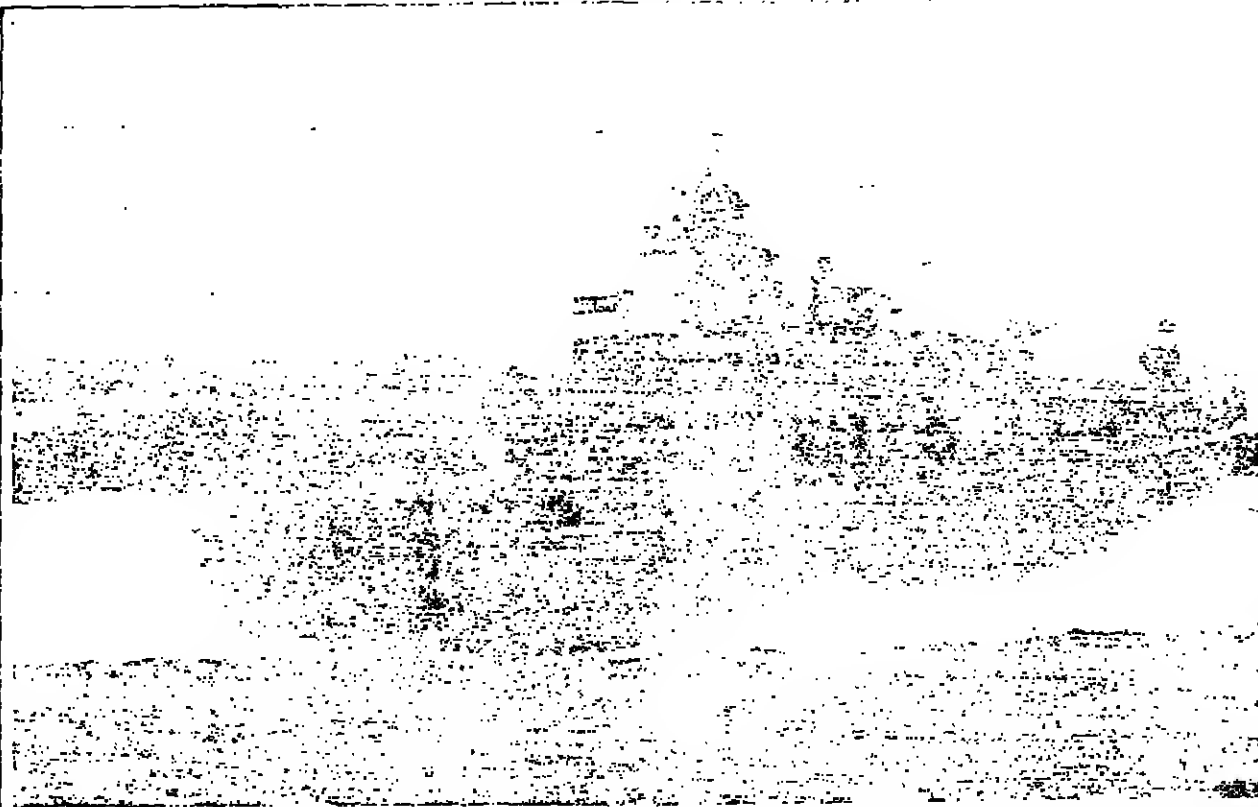
The Jordanian closed down five points at 3742.

Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club is planning to hold the public to the Arabian horse races to be held on Sunday afternoon at 4 p.m. at the Club's racing track in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:

- Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
- Four races for stable horses.



ISRAELI PATROL — An Israeli navy gunboat patrols along the coast of northern Israel, a few hundred metres from the Lebanese border.

To set up \$15 aid fund

Ambitious world agriculture meet opens in Rome

ROME, June 10 (AP) — A U.N. Secretary General's "World Food Conference" today opened in Rome to set up a \$15 billion fund to help poor countries feed themselves. The fund would be used to buy food from the world market, or to provide technical assistance to help countries produce more food.

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Warsaw Pact submits new proposal on force reductions

VIENNA, June 10 (AP) — Soviet delegate Oleg Khlevkov, acting on behalf of the Warsaw Pact, today submitted a new proposal to the talks on mutual force reductions in Central Europe.

A spokesman described the proposal — put forward by Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union — as a new and important initiative. No details of the proposal were disclosed.

A Western source acknowledged the "new" nature of the proposal but said North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) representatives felt it was "entirely too early" to express an opinion.

The Warsaw Pact proposal was said to be aimed at underlining the "concrete nature" of the Vienna negotiations and at speeding their conclusion.

The Warsaw Pact spokesman described the proposal as an "extension" of previous socialist initiatives, and said it took into consideration the principle of "maintaining security" for all participants at the talks.

The presentation of the new proposal led U.S. delegation chief Stanley Resor to make an "improvised statement" at the end of today's plenary session — leading some observers to speculate that the proposal perhaps represented a "major innovation" in the negotiations.

Observers agreed that it was unlikely that the proposal represented a "major innovation" in the negotiations. The Warsaw Pact spokesman described the proposal as an "extension" of previous socialist initiatives, and said it took into consideration the principle of "maintaining security" for all participants at the talks.

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Polisario Front leader reported killed in action

ALGERIA, June 10 (AP) — Polisario Front leader El Mehdi Belkaid was reported killed in action during fighting in the Western Sahara. The Polisario Front is a separatist group fighting for the independence of the territory from Moroccan control.

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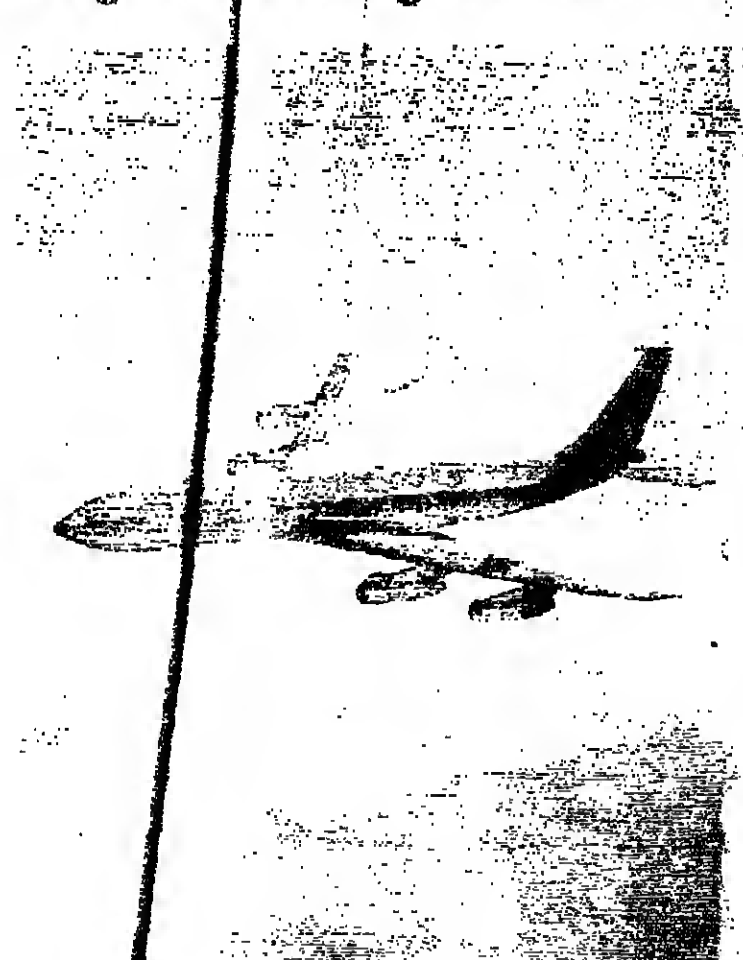
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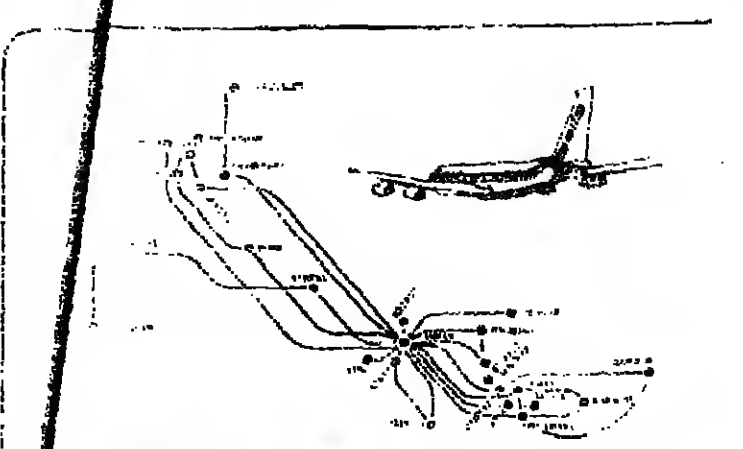
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